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REPORT OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1943.

L. A. M. JOHNSTON,
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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HETTON-LE-HOLE.

Madam Chairman and Members,

I beg to submit herewith my Third Annual Report on the Health of the District and work of the Public Health Department, being for the year 1943.

The Ministry of Health still require a considerable amount of the statistical information to be confidential, for security reasons, and it is hoped that such information contained herein will not be made public.

I have to apologise for delay in the issue of this Report, which delay is due to reasons outside my control.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made of the loyal co-operation and assistance afforded at all times by the Council and its Officers.

I am,

Madam Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. M. JOHNSTON.

To the Chairman and Members
Hetton Urban District Council.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

These are the same as in 1941, excepting that an additional fully-trained Nurse is now employed at the Isolation Hospital; the staff consisting therefore of Matron and Two Nurses.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—4527 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of resident population—mid 1943—17,550.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Books—
5,208.

Rateable Value—£60,436.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£219 5s. 6d.

Social Conditions and Chief Industries.

The chief industry in the district is coal mining. Unemployment became still further reduced towards the end of the year as men and women became absorbed in war industries and enrolled on active service. The Registrar General's estimate of the general population for mid-year 1943 is 17,550, is apparently based on the assumption of a considerable number of persons having left the district for above occupations.

Vital Statistics.

Births and Birth Rate.

The nett number of live births (as corrected by the Registrar-General for outward and inward transfers) during 1943 was 339 as compared with 367 for 1942.

Sex and legitimacy classification are shown thus :

		Total	Male	Female	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ...	324	164	160	} Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population 13.62
	{ Illegitimate ...	15	9	6	

The Registrar-General states the Birth Rate per 1,000 population in England and Wales (live births) was 16.5 for 1943

The following table shows (1) the total number of births (2) the number of males born (3) the number of females born (4) the birth rate per 1,000 population and (5) the total increase of population (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) for 1943 as compared with the years 1937—1942.

Year	Total births	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000	Total increase
1937	354	181	173	18.50	134
1938	393	200	193	20.10	161
1939	355	183	172	18.34	153
1940	328	160	160	17.53	98
1941	319	157	162	17.53	109
1942	367	177	190	20.80	170
1943	339	173	166	13.62	127

Still Births—During 1943 there were 18 still births in the district.

		Total	Male	Female	
Still Births	{ Legitimate	17	7	10	} giving a Rate of 50.42 per 1000 total (live and still births) births
	{ Illegitimate	1	0	1	

There is a still birth rate per 1,000 population of 1.02 in the district as compared with 0.51 for England and Wales.

Deaths and Death Rate.

The Registrar-General reports that after correction for outward and inward transfers, 212 residents in the Hetton Urban District died, being 115 males and 97 females.

The death rate, therefore, corrected for outward and inward transfers and including deaths from all causes and at all ages was 12.08, the population being estimated at 17,550. That for England and Wales was 12.1.

Locally compiled and correct figures are as follows :—

During 1943 there were 170 deaths registered as having occurred within the district, being 90 males and 80 females. Of these 3 females did not normally reside in the area, therefore, 90 males and 77 females having their permanent residence within the district died therein. 25 males and 20 females whose permanent residence was within the area died outside it. The total number of deaths, therefore, corrected for outward and inward transfers, is 212, being 115 males and 97 females.

Total Deaths under Five Years (corrected locally).

During 1943, 27 children died under the age of five years. Therefore 12.26 per cent. of the total deaths was of deaths of children under five years of age.

Deaths in Institutions.

Of the 45 residents who died outside the district five died in private houses, one died in an Ordnance Factory and one outside. The remaining 38 died in Institutions, as follows :

Sunderland Royal Infirmary	14
Winterton House, Sedgefield	1
Wolsingham Sanatorium	1
Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring	2
Sherburn Hospital	1
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle ...	1
Relton House, Chester-le-Street	4
Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Sunderland	1
37, Crossgate, Durham	5
Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital	1
Leeholme, Easington	4
Northern Isolation Hospital, Junction Row	1
Cherry Knowles	1
North Stafford Royal Infirmary	1

Three residents in the district died in the Rainton Bridge Hospital, therefore of the total 212 deaths of residents, 41 or 19.3 per cent. occurred in Institutions.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes. (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list).

There was one death among women from puerperal sepsis and one from other puerperal causes, viz :

	Deaths		Rate per 1000 live births		Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis	1	...	2.94	...	2.80
No. 30—					
Other Puerperal Causes	1	...	2.94	...	2.80
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	2	...	5.88	...	5.60

The following Comparative Figures are available for England and Wales :—

Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still)				
births from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	0.39
Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still)				
births from Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	1.45
Notifications Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia per				
1000 total Births (live and still)				
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.68
Hetton Urban District	...	...	...	Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under One Year.

21 children died during 1943 before attaining the age of one year, being 13 legitimate males, six legitimate females and two illegitimate males.

During 1942, 18 children died during this age period.

The following table shows the death rate of infants under one year of age according to the total number of live births and legitimacy for the years 1937—1943 :—

	All Infants per 1000 live births	Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births
1937	65.0	63.0	111.0
1938	83.9	83.9	—
1939	36.3	37.0	—
1940	80.9	76.1	250.0
1941	59.00	58.64	83.33
1942	49.05	50.70	—
1943	62.21	58.61	133.33

The death rate of children under one year of age per 1000 live births in England and Wales for the year ending 1943, was 49.

For the purpose of these and following statistics the population of the various wards has been taken as follows:—

Easington Lane	5233
Hetton	4761
Hetton Downs	5510
Rainton and Moorsley	2046
	—
Total ...	17550

The ratio of infantile deaths per 1000 population is:—

Easington Lane	1.14
Hetton	1.05
Hetton Downs	1.40
Rainton and Moorsley	0.97

Of the 21 infants who died under one year of age, the cause of death was in no case attributable to congenital malformation, but 4 were due to prematurity and debility, giving a percentage of 19 due to this cause. Nine or 43% of the total deaths under one year of age were due to pneumonia.

The following table shows in detail the amount and causes of infantile deaths under one year of age during 1943 and also the number of deaths at the various ages, viz— 5 under one week, 0 between 1 and 2 weeks, 0 between 2 and 3 weeks, 0 between 3 and 4 weeks, 6 between 1 and 3 months, 4 between 3 months and 6 months, 1 between 6 months and 9 months, and 5 between 9 months and 12 months, a total of 21.

Since the total deaths from all causes and at all ages in the district was 212, 10 per cent. of the total deaths were of children under one year of age. Of these under one year of age 23.3 per cent. were under one week, whilst there were no deaths between the ages of 1 week and 4 weeks.

Infant Mortality during the year ended 31st December, 1943.

Nett deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death			Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified ...	...	5	0	0	0	5	6	4	1	5	21
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken pox ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping cough ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tubercular Meningitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
{ Laryngitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis ...			...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...			...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	9
{ Diarrhoea ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
{ Gastritis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Syphilis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Rickets ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth ...			4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Influenza ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other causes ...			1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			5	0	0	0	5	6	4	1	5	21

Nett Live Births—Legitimate.

Males. Females.

Illegitimate

Males. Females.

Corrected as per Registrar General ...

164

160

9

6

=

339

Nett Deaths—

13

6

2

0

=

21

During 1943 there were 188 deaths certified by registered medical practitioners (one of the deceased so certified having a post mortem performed). 10 by the Coroner after inquest (without post mortem); 3 by the Coroner after post mortem and inquest, 1 by the Coroner after post mortem without inquest and 10 uncertified.

The ratio of deaths (at all ages and corrected) in the various wards is shown in the following two tables, the first showing the number of deaths which occurred in each ward (and in the district) during each of the four quarters, i.e. Seasonal incidence, and the second showing the age distribution of the deaths in the various wards.

Table I. Seasonal Incidence.

Ward	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total
Easington Lane	16	...	10	...	18	...	12	...	56
Hetton	19	...	17	...	17	...	20	...	73
Hetton Downs	19	...	21	...	7	...	12	...	59
Rainton and Moorsley	4	...	8	...	7	...	5	...	24
Totals	58	...	56	...	49	...	49	...	212

Table II. Age Incidence.

Ward.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-45 years.	45-65 years.	65-75 years.	75 years & over.	Total.
Easington Lane	6	1	0	1	2	5	19	11	11	56
Hetton	5	0	1	3	1	4	13	15	31	73
Hetton Downs	8	3	2	1	2	6	9	16	12	59
Rainton and Moorsley	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	3	24
Total	21	4	3	5	5	15	50	52	57	212

During the year under consideration there were 8 deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, giving a death rate per 1000 population from this cause of 0.45.

There were 3 deaths from "infantile" diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), giving a death rate per 1000 live births of 8.8 compared with 5.3 for England and Wales.

In 1942 there were 2 deaths from the chief zymotic diseases, equivalent to a death rate of 0.11 per 1000 population.

Causes of Death in Hetton Urban District during 1943.

Causes of Death.				Male	Female
All Causes	....		115	....	97
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	....		0	....	0
2. Cerebro spinal fever	....	....	1	....	0
3. Scarlet Fever	....	....	0	....	0
4. Whooping Cough	....	....	1	....	1
5. Diphtheria	....	....	0	....	3
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	....		8	....	1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	....	...	3	..	1
8. Syphilitic Diseases	...	....	0	...	0
9. Influenza	....	....	1	....	1
10. Measles	....	....	0	....	2
11. Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio-Encephalitis			0	...	0
12. Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	0	...	0
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Male)			1	....	0
Uterus (Female)			0	....	2
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	....		4	...	3
15. Cancer of Breast	...	....	0	...	2
16. Cancer, all other sites	...	...	9	...	12
17. Diabetes...	....	....	0	....	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....		14	...	9
19. Heart disease	....	....	20	....	22
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System	....		0	...	0
21. Bronchitis	....	....	12	....	11
22. Pneumonia	...	....	6	....	3
23. Other respiratory diseases	....	....	0	...	0
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	....		0	...	0
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	....	....	2	....	1
26. Appendicitis	....	....	1	....	0
27. Other digestive diseases	....	....	4	....	3
28. Nephritis	....	....	3	....	0
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	...		0	....	1
30. Other maternal causes	....	....	0	....	1
31. Premature Birth	....	...	4	....	0
32. Congenital debility, malformations, etc.	....		1	....	0
33. Suicide	....	...	0	....	0
34. Road Traffic Accidents	....	...	1	....	1
35. Other violent causes	....	....	5	...	2
36. All other causes	...	....	14	...	14

The following table shows the Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases for the year 1943, for England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, 148 Smaller Towns. (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000), compared with those for Hetton-le-Hole.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1943. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	Hetton Urban District.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
BIRTHS—					
Live 	16.5	18.6	19.4	15.8	19.31
Still 	0.51	0.63	0.61	0.45	1.02
DEATHS—					
All Causes 	12.1	14.2	12.7	15.0	12.08
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers } ...	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough 	0 03	0.03	0 03	0.03	0.11
Diphtheria 	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.17
Influenza 	0.37	0.36	0 37	0.27	0.11
Smallpox 	—	—	—	—	—
Measles 	0.02	0.02	0 02	0.02	0.11
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age 	49	58	46	58	61.94
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age } ...	5.3	7.9	4.4	10.4	8.84
Rates per 1,000 Civil Population					
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Typhoid Fever 	0.01	0.01	0.02	0 01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever 	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever 	0.08	0 10	0.06	0.09	0.00
Scarlet Fever 	3.01	3 29	3.54	3.80	5.07
Whooping Cough 	2.54	2.82	2.25	2.68	4.73
Diphtheria 	0.88	1 12	0.77	0.74	1.88
Erysipelas 	0.31	0.35	0.27	0.42	0.85
Smallpox 	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles 	9.88	9 23	9.77	9.17	10.59
Pneumonia 	1 34	1 62	1.16	1.27	2.39
Rates per 1,000 Total Births(i.e. Live & Still)					
(a) NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal fever 	11.68	15.11	9.26	(3.05	0.00
Puerperal pyrexia 				(15.23	3 00

(b) MATERNAL MORTALITY—England and Wales.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142-6 148-150 Other
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45

ABORTION: Mortality per million Women aged 15-45
England and Wales:

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
25	8

Causes of Death.

(a) Tuberculosis.

There were 9 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and four from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during 1943, being equivalent to a death rate, per 1000 population, of 0.57 from the pulmonary form and 0.22 from the non-pulmonary.

Comparative Table:

Year	No. of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis Hetton Urban District	No. of Deaths from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis England and Wales	Death Rate per 1000 population from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis Hetton Urban District
1937	13	.58	.66	3	.11	.15
1938	12	.53	.62	5	.16	.26
1939	11	Not available	.57	2	Not available	.14
1940	13	" "	.70	3	" "	.16
1941	7	.601	.38	0	.127	.00
1942	10	Not available	.56	3	Not available	.17
1943	9	.557	.51	4	.111	.22

(b) Heart Disease.

Heart disease was, as in former years, the chief cause of death throughout the area. 42 persons, being 20 males and 22 females were certified to have died from heart disease. This is equivalent to 19.81 per cent. of the total deaths and a mortality rate of 2.4 per 1000 population.

Comparative Table :

Year	Total Deaths All Causes	Deaths due to Heart Disease			Death Rate per 1000 population		Percentage Total Deaths due to Heart Disease
		M	F		All Causes	Heart Disease	
1937	220	46	27	19	11.5	2.34	20.91
1938	232	53	33	20	11.9	2.72	22.85
1939	202	42	24	18	10.5	2.18	20.79
1940	230	42	20	22	12.33	2.25	18.26
1941	210	43	20	23	11.55	2.31	20.48
1942	197	33	19	14	11.16	1.87	16.77
1943	212	42	20	22	12.08	2.4	19.81

Rheumatism is one of the most common causes of heart disease and has always been fairly prevalent throughout the district. The vital importance of this should always be borne in mind and most particularly the necessity of medical treatment for even slight rheumatism in the young.

Cancer.

30 deaths — being 11 males and 19 females, were due to cancer. This is equivalent to 14.3 per cent. of the total deaths, or a mortality rate of 1.7 per 1000 population.

The following table shows the number of deaths due to cancer in Hetton Urban District and the mortality rate from this disease in the years 1937—1943.

Year		Number of Deaths				Mortality Rate per 1000 pop	
		Male		Female	Total		
1937	...	11	...	15	...	26	1.35
1938	...	18	...	17	...	35	1.80
1939	...	13	...	16	...	29	1.50
1940	...	15	...	17	...	32	1.71
1941	...	14	...	11	...	25	1.37
1942	...	14	...	13	...	27	1.53
1943	...	11	...	19	...	30	1.70

Fear of operation and even a horror of diagnosis of cancer prevents a number of people from seeking medical advice early in the disease. Yet the efficacy of treatment, if given early is steadily increasing. If all with any abnormality of health or unexplained swellings, particularly after the age of 45, would seek advice early many lives could be saved and much suffering avoided.

Treatment by radium is available at Sunderland Royal Infirmary whilst the large clinic for the North of England is at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

The following shows the sites of lesion, sex and age distribution of those who have died during 1943 from cancer as compiled from local returns.

Site.	Males—Ages.	Females—Ages.	Site	Males—Ages.	Females—Ages
Stomach...	74, 71	45, 32, 66	Liver	58	51, 71, 45
Oesophagus		78, 77	Caecum	66, 67	74, 54, 62
Lung ...	56, 56	50	Ovary ...		47
Rectum	64	79, 70	Prostate ...	70	
Breast ...		56, 70	Colon ...	65	
Uterus ...		59, 60	Tongue	81	

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

See commencement of Report.

Development or changes in the following Services.

Laboratory Facilities.

As before.

Ambulance Facilities.

As before.

Nursing in the Home.

As before.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

There is no change in the services provided, all being maintained and administered by the County Council.

Hospitals — Public and Voluntary.

There is no change in the services provided.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

The greater portion of the water consumed in the area is supplied by the Council's water undertaking, the water being drawn from limestone strata at a great depth below the surface, and it is therefore very palatable and almost immune from contamination, but very hard. Independent sources, however, supply outlying portions of the area, Moorsley being supplied by the Colliery Company with water pumped to reservoirs in that area, and the Raintons are supplied direct by the Durham County Water Board. The Moorsley water has from time to time fallen below a reasonable standard of purity, and has therefore for the past few years been treated by chlorination. The Colliery Company's analyst, and our own staff, take frequent samples and, therefore, variations in purity are quickly noted and dealt with. It is gratifying to note that during the year under review a general improvement in the results of the bacteriological examinations was evident. Certain residents in the Moorsley area are in the habit from time to time (especially when the main supply fails for some reason) of drawing water from a spring. This water has been found, from periodical samples taken, to be quite pure and wholesome, but unfortunately the spring is accessible to cattle, and the danger of fouling is always present. The Durham County Water Board's supply to the Raintons is also locally sampled, results indicating that the supply is wholesome and also adequate, apart from certain higher portions of that district where complaints have been received from time to time of water shortage. Samples are taken from all three supplies at least once monthly throughout the year, and where variations in the supply make this necessary, more frequent sampling is done, and it is very satisfactory to note that apart from minor variations it may be said that generally the results indicated a good supply of wholesome water was available throughout the district. The number of samples submitted by the Health Department for analysis total 68, this figure not including samples submitted by your Surveyor's Department and also samples taken by the Colliery Company's officers of that portion of the supply for which they are responsible. The large number of privy conversions carried out just before the outbreak of war has not affected the water consumption to the extent it might be expected, but in some portions of the area, notably in Easington Lane, complaints have been received from time to time of the slow filling of cisterns which may of course be due to poor pressure, or perhaps, in some cases small or restricted services. In the early part of the year the chlorination plant which has been provided for the Council's own water undertaking was put into operation.

Drainage and Sewerage.

It was necessary during the year under review to serve informal notices with respect to 51 drainage defects, all of which were attended to more or less promptly despite war-time difficulties in obtaining the necessary labour, and it was not necessary in any case to follow up the informal notice by a Statutory Notice. The drains and sewers have been well maintained during the year and the Glebe Sewage Works under the control of the Council continue to function satisfactorily.

Closet Accommodation.

During 1943 one ash-closet was converted to a water-closet, two additional water-closets were provided, four ash-closets were demolished, and one privy-midden was demolished. It was necessary to serve 86 informal notices with respect to defects in water-closets, all of which were abated without the necessity of serving Statutory Notices. The desire to obtain conversions from ash-closets to water-closets is still prevalent in the district despite war-time conditions and the high cost of fittings and materials, and a number of enquiries were received during the year from owners who were considering carrying out conversions. The Council still continue to subsidise conversions to the extent of one-half of the contract rate prevailing in 1939, and a grant of £3 11s. 6d. is therefore paid in every case, and this provides some encouragement for the improvement to be carried out, and helps to mitigate the amount of work which will be necessary in this connection during the post-war years. At the end of 1943 the numbers of each type of conveniences existing were as follows:— Water-closets, 4,005; ash-closets, 1,367; privy-middens, 17.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This work is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Health Department, 6 motors and 15 men being engaged in the work, and, in addition, a hired cart which operates two days a week to deal with certain isolated premises which are difficult of access to motor vehicles. Four tips are available for disposal and these are controlled as far as the available supply of soil will allow, and are also regularly inspected and treated for rat infestation. The salvage of much waste material which previously was tipped reduces the large percentage of inflammable matter or material of food value to vermin, which was found in pre-war years, and the tips are much less offensive and easier to keep tidy owing to the absence of loose paper, and little trouble was also experienced during the year from tip fires. The almost complete absence of tins from the refuse also provides better consolidation of the tip and less possibility of the subsidence which generally occurs when tins among the refuse finally collapse. A large amount of the refuse was, at the request of farmers, tipped on land which is being reclaimed under the extended cultivation plan. This, in some cases, necessi-

tates extending the lead for tipping but it has the advantage of conserving our own tips for future use and it was, in any case, felt to be necessary for the war effort. At the end of 1943 the number of premises which were being dealt with by the scavenging department was 5,273 and the approximate cost per house was therefore 18s. 7d., and it will be seen that despite considerable and continued rises in labour and overhead costs it has been possible to maintain a reasonable scavenging cost.

Salvage of Waste Materials.

The work of collecting salvage was during the year undertaken by the scavenging staff, a separate collection being made from house to house of all forms of waste material which have any commercial value, and these were sorted in the yard and subsequently marketed. Four youths are employed in the work of sorting and bagging, this being the only additional labour which it has been necessary to employ for salvage work. Periodical drives have been held and the response of the public to the scheme has been very good, their interest having been stimulated by exhibitions, house to house canvass by the Women's Voluntary Organisations, the distribution of leaflets and book-marks through the public library and the exhibition of lantern slides at local cinemas. In some parts of the district it has been possible to obtain the enrolment of salvage marshalls and this considerably helps collection, the method being for the voluntary worker to adopt a portion of a street or small group of houses and to undertake to collect or have brought to their own yard their neighbours' salvage. Bags are provided by the department for the storage of this and these are collected by our own men the same day. This does away with the necessity of vehicles calling at each house for, in many cases, negligible quantities of material. The schools have also proved very helpful and every school in the district collects waste paper and rubber, and participates in the periodical drive for books, etc., and to stimulate the interest of the children with regard to this a small payment is made in National Savings Stamps to each school for salvage contributed. During the year a drive was held for the collection of books which were intended, where suitable for distribution to the forces, the re-stocking of libraries damaged by enemy action, or where useless for either of these purposes, for salvage as waste paper. The response to the drive was very good and many residents in the district must have parted with books which were still valuable. Every book contributed was carefully scrutinised by the County Branch Librarian, who kindly undertook to do this work, and as a result 762 books were forwarded to the Forces, and 82 books selected as suitable for the re-stocking of libraries. In addition some 3½ tons of rejected books were sent for re-pulping. It is interesting to note that during the year £663 1s. 7d. was realised from the sale of waste material, the total operational cost necessitated in the collection and disposal of this being £501 12s. 2d., showing a profit of £161 9s. 5d., and this result may be considered gratifying in view of the greatly

diminishing source of supply. Income from the various sources is shown in the table hereunder, namely:—

	£.	s.	d.
From sale of paper and cardboard ...	398	16	8½
From sale of rags and matting ...	136	13	5
From sale of scrap metal and tins ...	61	0	5
From sale of bottles and jars ...	50	18	0½
From sale of non-ferrous metals ...	2	18	6
From sale of rubber ...	5	12	3
From sale of bones ...	7	2	3
	£663	1	7

Summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1943.

I. Public Health Acts.			Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools	} Foul Conditions Structural Defects Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
		141	...	...	134
		1	...	...	1
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	...
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...
Cowsheds	...	...	26	...	26
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies...	...	...	27	...	23
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	1	...	1
Waterclosets	...	...	86	...	88
Defective Yard Paving	...	...	2	...	5
House Drainage	} Defective Traps ... No disconnection from sewers Other Faults	...	1	...	1
	
		...	50	...	50
Water Supply	...	...	46	...	46
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	5	...	4
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Spouts	...	...	40	...	19
Provision of Dust Bins	...	...	66	...	67
Provision of Scullery Sinks	...	...	5	...	7
TOTALS			497	...	472

II.—Water, Food, and Drugs.	Number	Remarks.
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ... Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use ... Seizures of Unwholesome Food ... Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food ... Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis ... Samples found Adulterated ...	68 151 ...	Milk for advisory purposes
III.—Precautions against Infectious Disease. Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed ... Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease ... Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease ... Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things ... Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things ...	143 132	59 Houses treated for Beetles, etc.
IV.—General. Number of New Houses erected during year ... Number of such Houses occupied during year ... Ash-pit-privies converted into Ash-closets ... Ash-pit privies converted into Water-closets ... Ash-closets converted into Water-closets ... Total number of Water-closets in District.. Total number of Ash-closets in District ... Total number of Ash-pit privies in District...	... ... ... ... 1 4005 1367 17	2 additional W.C.'s provided. 4 Ash-Closets demolished. 1 Privy Midden demolished

Housing.

Many families are still living in bad conditions, the majority of cases in areas where clearance orders have been confirmed by the Minister for some years, and others in areas which were scheduled for clearance or compulsory purchase orders prior to the outbreak of the war but in respect of which the orders were not confirmed. War-time difficulties naturally prevent building of houses either by this Authority or by private enterprise, and it was also, of course, not found possible to obtain sanction to finish houses on the Peat Carr Estate which have been left in an incomplete condition since the outbreak of hostilities. The position is very unfortunate in as much as the houses in question were considered unfit for human habitation some years ago, and have progressively deteriorated since. They are constantly being reinspected and whilst the execution of repairs, which would make these houses even reasonably fit for habitation, is not an economic proposition nor, of course, possible to carry out owing to war-time restrictions with regard to materials and labour, yet it has been possible in many cases to obtain the execution of repairs which have made the houses reasonably weather-tight, and it has also been the policy of the Department, where condemned houses have become vacant, to obtain removal of tenants in order that the very best possible use is being made of the available accommodation, or to ensure that the house, if required in an emergency, will be reasonably fit for further occupation. Unfortunately, however, houses have only to be empty for a short time before windows are broken, fireplaces removed or destroyed, and woodwork stolen, and it is largely because of this position that many owners have appreciated the impracticability of re-occupying the property and have demolished it for the sake of obtaining building materials. In this respect 4 houses were demolished during the year under review and the sites were cleared.

The records of the Department with regard to housing accommodation and over-crowding in the district are very complete and periodical systematic inspections are made to keep them up to date, although it is not possible to deal effectively with the overcrowding problem owing to difficulties not present in peace-time due to the continual movement of the population as a result of evacuation arrangements, calls to National Service, etc., and it is not possible, of course, in the present emergency to enforce the provisions of the Housing Act with regard to overcrowding. It is unfortunate that no houses were built prior to the war purely for the relief of overcrowding, and the problem in this connection existed at the outbreak of hostilities. This problem has been accentuated owing to war-time conditions and it is obvious that the natural growth of families in the intervening years has made the problem greater. During the year, however, one case of overcrowding recorded in the register was abated. The housing position at the end of the year may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Number of families still occupying houses which were subject to orders made prior to the war	131
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Number of families occupying houses which had been scheduled for clearance prior to the war but where formal action is incomplete	275
Number of families living under overcrowded conditions	71
Total number of families affected	477

Following the issue by the Ministry of Health of Circular 2845, a survey was made of the district and all vacant and semi-derelict property was listed and considered by the Council with a view to requisitioning and being made suitable for housing accommodation, and it was decided that schemes should go forward in connection with a number of these. This will mean that a number of properties, which can be made habitable if the necessary labour and materials are available, will be saved from becoming derelict.

Shops Acts.

The shops were regularly inspected, and for the first quarter of the year under review the Chief Sanitary Inspector also acted as enforcement Officer for the Ministry of Food, the appointment being terminated when the Ministry decided to form a joint district with adjoining areas and appoint a whole-time inspector for the work. The shops throughout the area complied with the requirements of the Acts regarding sanitary accommodation and the necessary amenities for the comfort of shop assistants, and no difficulty was experienced during the year with regard to infringements of the requirements respecting closing hours or the working hours of assistants, as the curtailment of hours by the black-out in the winter months, shortage of labour, and the general short supply of goods has resulted in even shorter opening hours than those laid down by the Defence Orders being adopted by the majority of shopkeepers, to the benefit of the assistants.

It was necessary in one case during the year to serve an informal notice requiring the improvement of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc., being provided at a shop.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Camping Sites.

The area is free from tents, vans and sheds used for dwelling purposes, and no sites are used for camping. Sites which are periodically occupied by showmen as fairgrounds are supervised during the period of their occupation, and arrangements made for scavenging, etc.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The district has no public or privately owned swimming baths although such an amenity would undoubtedly be a great advantage. There is, however, a small pool attached to one of the Local Boys' Clubs and this has proved to be a great attraction, and was at all times maintained in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

Schools.

These are periodically inspected and the Department is indebted to the teachers for their hearty co-operation at all times when enquiries regarding infectious diseases or scabies have been necessary. The sanitary conditions maintained throughout the area are found to be of a very high standard, and it was not necessary during the year to close any school on account of infectious disease. Fortunately during the past few years cases have never reached a high incidence, and the small number of cases notified have been scattered throughout the district. Where a number of cases were found to be in a particular school or class therein, or the presence of a carrier was suspected, systematic swabbing of the pupils was immediately carried out.

Public Houses, Halls and Cinemas.

Systematic inspections were carried out during the year of these premises and certificates issued as to the sanitary conditions for the guidance of the Justices at the Brewster Sessions. Despite war-time conditions all such premises have been maintained in a good state of repair, and as fortunately just prior to the war the whole of the premises of this nature throughout the district were systematically overhauled, and, in some cases completely rebuilt, a very high standard of sanitation is being maintained throughout the area.

Food Inspection.

A great amount of work was carried out by the Department in connection with this branch during the year. Up to the end of the first quarter of the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector also acted as Local Enforcement Officer under the Ministry of Food, but it was decided by the Ministry to combine this area with adjoining areas and appoint a full-time inspector for the whole. A large amount of foodstuffs in the shops were inspected regularly and as a result considerable quantities of tinned foods, bacon, butter and other perishable commodities were condemned as unfit for human consumption. No foodstuff was condemned which could possibly be used, and in many cases where it was possible to do so, licences to sell ration free were issued, by arrangement with the Local Food Office, in order that the commodity might be marketed before it became totally unfit, and in other cases commodities were diverted to bake-houses or canteens to ensure immediate use. The particulars of foodstuffs condemned are as follows: 148 lbs. bacon, 13½ lbs. cheese, 12 lbs. butter, 13 lbs. sugar, 26 lbs. lard, two 6 lb. tins lunch tongue, one 6 lb. tin ox tongue, 10 tins lambs' tongues, two 6 lb., nineteen 2½ lb., two 12 oz. tins pork luncheon meat, two 6 lb., sixteen 2½ lb. tins luncheon meat, nine 1 lb. tins casserole steak, six 2½ lb., twenty-nine 1½ lb. pork sausage meat, two 6 lb. tins Canadian pork loaf, seven 6 lb., fifty-six 2½ lb., six 12 oz. tins chopped ham, three 4 lb. tins pressed brisket beef, ten 12 oz. tins minced beef loaf, one 1 lb. tin Derby Foods bone turkey, two 1 lb. tins haricot pork, 36 size A.1. tins baked beans, 30 small

tins baked beans, four 10 oz. tins Batchelor beans, 3 size A.1. tins Dainty haricot beans, 2 small tins haricot beans, one 12 oz. tin Paragon beans, 2 tins Beulah beans, 1 large tin braised beans, 13 size A.1. tins peas, 4 size A.2. tins peas, three 1 lb. tins Grade 1 salmon, two $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins Grade 1 salmon, thirty-two 1 lb. tins Grade 3 salmon, two 8 oz. tins Grade 3 salmon, one 16 oz. tin cucumber salmon, one $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz. salmon, one $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tin salmon, thirteen 14 oz. tins herrings in tomato sauce, twenty-one $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tins sardines in tomato sauce, ten $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tins sardines, one 16 oz. tin sardines, three 15 oz. tin pilchards in tomato sauce, one tin Delicious fish roll, two size A.1. tins vegetables in gravy, one size A.1. tin meat and vegetable dinner, two size A.2. tins mixed veg., ten tins veg. soup, one tin mock turtle soup, three size A.2. tins chopped carrots, one $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin carrots, three 16 oz. tins C.M.P. prepared meal, two $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins tomatoes, two 19 oz. tins tomatoes, seventy-four 6 lb. tins apples, one $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb., three 28 oz. tins apples, one large tin pineapple cubes, eleven tins grapefruit, thirty-one $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins plums, two 1 lb. 14 oz. tins prune plums, four $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb., three 13 oz., three small tins pears, two $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins apricots, one $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins prunes, eleven lbs. prunes, three $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tins rhubarb, one hundred $14\frac{1}{2}$ tins evaporated milk, one 2 pt. tin evaporated milk, eighty-three $2\frac{3}{8}$ pt., fifty-nine $1\frac{7}{8}$ pt. tins machine skimmed milk, one $1\frac{7}{8}$ pt., two $1\frac{3}{4}$ pt. tins full cream milk, one 1 lb. tin household milk, three 2 lb., seven 1 lb. jars jam, one 2 lb. tin Lyles golden syrup, two tins (12 eggs) dried egg, twenty-one $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. pkts. egg substitute powder, four 3 oz. jars meat paste, two lbs fish paste, seventeen pkts. onion gravy maker, three 2/- pkts. C.V.B. tonic food, three doz. choc. bars, two lbs. wrapped toffees.

Centralised slaughtering was imposed directly after the outbreak of the war, and apart from the occasional slaughter of pigs which are killed by small-holders or farmers for their own consumption, and isolated cases of casualties, with consequent emergency slaughter, amongst other food animals, no animals are now slaughtered in the slaughter-houses in the area. As, however, the need might arise at any time, owing to enemy action, for the local slaughter-houses to be put into use again, the licences were renewed annually as in previous years, and a successful endeavour has also been made to get the licenced slaughter-men in the district to continue to take out their slaughtering licences, many of them still being engaged from time to time in slaughtering at the central slaughter-house, and even those who are now in other work appreciate the benefit of continuing to be licenced slaughter-men. The number of registered slaughter-houses on the register at the end of the year was 15, and the number of slaughter-men holding licences from this authority was 31. The slaughter-houses and butchers' shops are, of course, still regularly inspected and are being maintained in good structural order and cleanly condition. The carcasses of the following food animals were examined during 1943:—

33 pigs — sound.

The Health Department is also responsible for the organisation and training of squads to deal with the decon-

tamination of food-stuffs which may be affected by poison gas or other enemy action, and a large number of volunteers have been enrolled for the service. Ample equipment is also available to deal with any emergency. It is interesting to note that throughout the area almost every food shop has some representative on their staff who has been trained for this work, but it is to be regretted that owing to call-up for National Service many of those so trained have had to leave the district. However, at the end of the year the pool of trained volunteers available was still in excess of the basic number allocated to the area for this purpose.

Milk and Dairies.

Regular inspections of the cow sheds and dairies were carried out throughout 1943 and periodical samples were taken from producers and dairymen for bacteriological and chemical examination for the determination of bacterial count, coliform content and percentages of fatty and non-fatty solid contents. These samples are taken for purely advisory purposes and an endeavour is made to take a complete batch of samples as closely as possible together to ensure consistent weather conditions. Apart from a few isolated cases the results were generally good, but where a sub-standard result was reported the matter was taken up with the producer or dairyman with a view to improving milking technique and the instructions followed up by a further sample to check results. Having regard to war-time conditions and labour shortage it is very difficult for farmers to maintain consistently good results, as dairy technique is very liable to be scamped, particularly where milking machines are used, the insufficient sterilization of these being in my opinion conducive, in the majority of cases, to bad results, and also unfortunately owing to the amount of rubber parts about these machines, which do not last long if frequently sterilized, and which, of course, are now difficult to replace, sterilization is being cut or not fully carried out. The standard of cleanliness and dairy technique maintained, is, under the circumstances gratifying. War-time conditions also brought about a drastic change in milk distribution, a Dairymen's Pool being formed to deal with this throughout the district. This resulted in the introduction of certain milks from outside sources which proved far from satisfactory particularly in the summer months, and complaints regarding the bad keeping qualities of the milk were widespread. The scheme was apparently inaugurated with the intention of saving transport but as large quantities of milk of accredited standard produced within the area are being sent out to pasteurisation plants, I fail to see how this is being achieved by bringing in milk from considerable distances, this milk being some days old before it gets to the consumer. The pool milk is, however, being systematically sampled at least once fortnightly. During the year 151 samples were submitted for examination, this being a considerable increase on samples taken in previous years and 89 of these were found to comply with a reasonable standard, the locally produced milks being in almost every case satisfactory. The number of producers on the register at the end of the year was

12. Owing to the formation of the Dairymen's Association, into which the local retailers were merged, only this organisation and the Co-operative Societies, who deal entirely in pasteurised milk, were retailing in the area, but up to the time of pooling the number of retailers on the register was 18 and in addition 6 distributor's supplementary licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Order were in force during 1943 for persons who were selling graded milks by retail in the district, these being in the majority of cases in respect of Co-operative Societies retailing pasteurised milk.

Factories and Workshops.

These premises were regularly inspected with a view to obtaining compliance with the requirements of the Act and the various orders applicable thereto. Shops and offices are also inspected to see that the necessary standard of sanitary accommodation and amenities for assistants are being maintained. the following table shows the amount of work carried out by the Department in this respect.

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	14	4	...
Factories without mechanical power...	35	11	...
†Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out-workers' premises).	8	2	...
†Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	57	17	...

2—Defects found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S1) ...	6	6	...	...
Overcrowding (S2) ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S3)	2	2	...	...
Inadequate ventilation (S4) ...	1	1	...	...
Ineff'ctive drainage of floors (S6)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary conveniences (S7) :—				
Insufficient ...	2	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ..	2	1	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total ...	14	12	...	...

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1943 there were 6 retail bakehouses in operation in the district and periodical inspections made found a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was being maintained, although occasionally it was necessary to draw the attention of the proprietor to the requirements of the Acts with regard to periodical cleansing of the premises and these intimations received prompt attention.

Eradication of Bed-bugs and Vermin.

During the year under review action was taken for the eradication of bugs and other vermin in the undermentioned premises :—

(a) Council Houses	26
(b) Private Dwellings	33

With the exception of two cases these houses were not seriously infected and were successfully disinfected after treatment by fumigation and thorough spraying with an approved insecticide. The two isolated cases which were badly infested were also cleared after a considerable amount of work, involving the stripping of skirtings, architraves, picture rails, etc. Treatment is generally carried out on three occasions, firstly, to eradicate existing vermin and to make the premises reasonably fit for the house-holder or workman to enter and strip the walls; secondly, to kill vermin which have subsequently incubated; and thirdly, to ensure positive eradication. Even following these precautions one cannot be sure that the premises are cleared unless the tenant makes some effort to prevent reinfestation, and subsequent visits are made to ensure that this has not taken place. The shortage of wallpaper owing to war-time conditions has had the effect of making the work of disinfection much easier, but probably the greatest cause of infestation is the importation of second-hand furniture, particularly upholstered goods and old pictures, into the household. These, if they are infested can quickly cause a serious infestation if steps are not promptly taken. Experiments are continually in progress with a view to obtaining a completely satisfactory insecticide, i.e., one which is not only effective in killing vermin but does a minimum amount of damage by staining, etc., to the decorations and tenants' effects. The material at present in use is found to be eminently satisfactory and is still in ample supply and economic in cost despite war-time conditions.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

During the year 1943 some 488 cases of infectious diseases including all forms of Tuberculosis were notified as occurring in the district. This shows a slight increase on the figure for 1942 which was 430. There is again a decrease in notifications of measles but an increase in whooping cough, being 186 measles and 83 whooping cough, compared with 290 and 5 in 1942.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 89 cases of Scarlet Fever in the district compared with 42 in 1942.

Of these 77 were isolated in hospital. The district is not particularly suitable for home nursing of such infectious diseases since in many cases it is completely impossible to give a sick person a bedroom to his or herself. For the same reason it has been found impracticable to shorten the duration of stay in hospital since the patient cannot be guaranteed a separate bed, etc., on discharge. Return cases are practically unknown when patients are isolated for six weeks, but more frequently occurred when the stay in hospital was shortened, or if the patient was released early when nursed at home.

The case incidence for the district is 5.07 per 1000 population, that for England and Wales being 3.01.

The case incidence for the various wards is 4.8 Hetton, 7.6 Hetton Downs, 3.82 Easington Lane, and 1.9 for Moorsley and Rainton, each per 1000 population.

Diphtheria.

There were 33 cases of diphtheria in the district during 1943 as compared with 20 cases in 1942. 27 cases were isolated in the Rainton Bridge Isolation Hospital and 6 at Junction Row.

Some of the cases were acutely ill on admission and there were 3 deaths. Antitoxin is supplied free to doctors for use in their practices, and advantage is taken of this service, since it is frequently given in cases of doubt whilst waiting for the bacteriological report. It may be obtained at the Health Department.

The County Council pay for the examination of swabs which are sent by medical practitioners to the Public Health Laboratory, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The case incidence of diphtheria in the district was 1.88 as compared with 0.88 for England and Wales.

The case incidence in the Wards is Hetton 2.1, Hetton Downs 1.6, Easington Lane 1.7, and Rainton and Moorslev 2.4 per 1000 population.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

In the year under consideration in this report (1943), 326 children under 5 years and 585 between 5 and 15 years were treated, the position at the 31st December, 1943, being that approximately 35.34 per cent of children under 5 years and 55.86 per cent. of those between 5 and 15 years had received treatment.

During the year 33 cases of diphtheria were notified; 28 being under 15 years of age, seven of whom had been immunised— 1 in 1940, 2 in 1941, 3 in 1943 less than 4 months after immunisation, one 9 months after treatment. No immunised child died from diphtheria. It is now definitely recognised that immunity begins to wane through time and it is desirable that children who have been previously treated should have at least a single injection any time three years after the first treatment.

Influenza.

Mild cases were fairly numerous as usual at the beginning and end of the year, whilst two deaths were certified as being due to this cause.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Erysipelas.

No local action has been taken in the use of measles serum for prevention or attenuation of the disease.

There is no doubt that hospital treatment in complicated cases of measles or whooping cough is often of the greatest value. When accommodation is available in the Isolation Hospital these cases can be admitted.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified showed a definite increase, whilst erysipelas remained approximately the same, there being 45 cases of pneumonia and 15 cases of erysipelas notified during 1943, as against 34 and 12 respectively in 1942. The case rate for pneumonia and erysipelas and the distribution thereof is shown in the tables hereafter.

There were 9 deaths directly due to pneumonia and some in which it was a contributory cause.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1943.

The incidence of certain infectious diseases as notified in the district during the period under consideration, the number of cases which received treatment in hospital and the number of deaths from such infectious diseases is shown in the following table.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1943.

Disease				Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	89	77	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	33	33	3
Enteric Fever (includ. Paratyphoid)				—	—	—
Puerperal Fever		...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	..	—	—	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	15	—	—
Pneumonia	..	..	..	45	—	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..		..	—	—	—
TOTALS	..	..	..	182	110	12

The following table shows the following important facts, viz.:— the age incidence of the cases of each of the various diseases including all forms of tuberculosis, the sex and age incidence of cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and the incidence of each disease in every Ward.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1944.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified												Total No. of Cases Notified in Each Ward					Cases Removed to Hospital.	No. per 1000 Population		
	At Ages—Years																				
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	Hetton	Hetton Downs	Easington Lane	Moorsley & Rainton			Total	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	3	8	6	56	9	...	3	...	1	...	89	23	42	20	4	...	89	77	5.07
Diphtheria	2	2	4	13	6	...	3	...	1	...	33	10	9	9	5	...	33	33	1.88
Puerperal Pyrexia
Pneumonia	...	3	...	1	4	3	1	...	5	...	3	...	45	14	11	20	...	...	45	...	2.39
Erysipelas	15	3	...	7	5	...	15	...	0.85
Pulmonary Tuberculosis } Male	2	3	5	1	12	4	2	4	2	...	12	...	0.68
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis } Female	1	...	1	1	...	4	2	1	...	9	3	3	3	...	9	5	0.51	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	8	4	1	1	...	8	...	0.29	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	0.17
Typhoid Fever
Para-Typhoid Fever
Small Pox
Dysentery
Measles	...	19	32	31	37	34	3	...	...	...	...	...	186	67	43	56	20	...	186	...	10.59
Whooping Cough	...	7	14	15	15	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	83	34	22	21	16	...	83	...	4.73
Totals	35	53	46	59	67	126	23	17	19	15	21	7	488	164	136	146	42	...	488	113	27.81

New Cases and Mortality during 1943.

21 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, being 12 males and 9 females were notified or came to notice during the year, also 13 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis being 5 males and 8 females. In 1942 there were 13 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis being 8 males and 5 females, and 8 cases of non-pulmonary forms, being 3 males and 5 females, notified.

The following table shows the distribution of pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis notified in 1943 according to sex and ward.

Ward	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hetton...	4	3	1	4	12
Hetton Downs	2	3	3	1	9
Eas. Lane ..	4	3	1	3	11
Moorsley & Rainton	2	0	0	0	2
Totals ...	12	9	5	8	34

The following table shows the various age-periods, for males and females, at which the new cases were notified and when death occurred.

Age Period		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—2 ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2—3 ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 ..	..	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
4—5 ..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—10 ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 ..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 ..	..	3	4	2	2	1	—	—	—
25—35 ..	..	2	2	1	2	3	1	—	—
35—45 ..	..	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
45—65 ..	..	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
65 and over ..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	..	12	9	5	8	8	1	3	1

Site of Lesions in Non-Pulmonary Cases.

4 cervical glands, 1 abdomen, 3 peripheral glands, 3 meninges, 1 hip and 1 bone.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

This seems to have been greatly improved within the past few years. Practitioners realise it is a duty and the patient or friends have learnt that notification is actually to help them since the sooner the County authorities know, the sooner they can help in treatment.

Examination of Sputa.

Sputa specimens are examined in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, the County Council paying the charge therefor.

